THE "YOUNG AMERICA" STYLE OF STRAW HAT. SUMMER CLOTHING .- Patrons of the old Estab

binest, No. 23: Broadway, 3d door above the Astor House, are ore then repaid for the trouble of ascending one flight of stairs the selections made from the large stock of proverbially the at Ready-made Garments to be prounted, sates of which are ing made at wholesale prices. WM. T. JENNINGS, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fine Clothing.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS .- We will open THIS Day, June 25, five cases fine printed Lawns at 5d per yard; two cases fine French Jaconeta at 1; one case fine Organdiers 1/3; also rich Bareso de Laines at #2 50 per robe, worth #3. E. H. LEADREATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

THE FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1855.
Mesers. Stearns & Marvin, Nos. 144 and 155 Water-st. Grave. In the fire which consumed the New-York and Erie Railroad Depot Buildings at Jersey City, one of your Rich & Co.'s Sarzs," Wilder's Patent," was fully tested, the Books and Pepers were found in a good condition, proving it to be

what its name indicates, a Salamander Safe.

H. Hoers, Agent N. Y. and E. R. J. Jersey City.

These Sakes, secured by the powder-proof. La Belle Lock are manufactured and sold by

STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Wa'er-st.

The only makers of Safes combining Rich & Co. and Wilder's Patents. Also, for sale by

FAIRBARKS & Co., No. 189 Broadway.

BAREGES, JACONETS, BAREGE AND JACONET ROSES.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co., No. 2:1 Grandet, have reduced all kinds of SUMMER DRESS GOODS, 33 per cent from

net low prices.

2.650 yards of high-colored and mode Bareges, 25c.

2.650 yards of high-colored and mode Bareges, 31-c.

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2.50 Barege Robes, coffice styles.

2.50 Barege Robes, coffice at year.

2.50 Bareges, 37-c.

2

BLACK SILKS, high luster, selling at 4/, 5/, and BLACK Silver, high trace, setting at 47, 57, the said 9, per yard, also very rupellor qualities and wide, from 71 to 8 and 91 per yard, lister very rich. Gents' and boys' SEMMER, WEAR, the h, Cassimeres, Worsted Flaids, light Siriped Jeans Nankeens, Linen Britis and Fan's Staffsin great variety.

G. M. Bodisk, No. 323 Grand at.

BAREGES, BAREGES.—We are now selling at greatly reduced prices, our entire steek of rich Bareges, Grena cines, Crape de Paris and other ctyles of Summer Dress Goods Also rich Pine-Apple Dress Goods at 5/ worth \$1.50.

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1,000 YARDS SILK .- French Glace Silks, striped and plaid at only 4] and 5] per yard worth 0]. Also black an white plaid and striped Mourning Silks at 4 and 5) ear yard very desirable. Craps and Stells Shawis, Mattilias and Parasol sciling at greatly reduced prices.

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TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM

English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS, No. 845 Broadway.

· PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

MELODEONS .- S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELO-DEOS, used the equal temperament, to which was recently awarded the first premium at the National Fair, Washington D. C., can be found only at No. 333 Broadway. A liberal discount under for cash. The trade supplied on the most liberal discount under for cash.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, with Hall's PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, the same that were awarded separate medias at the World's Fair, London, 1251, and at the World's Fair, New-York, in 1253 and 1254, and this is the Lock, and the only Powder-Proof Lock, that received a media at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and are now advertised as "World's Fair Locks," The subscribers said their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,

Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

BOSTON PIANOS .- HORACE WATERS, No 333 Broadway, has the cole agency of T. GILBERT & CO.'s PIANOS, with and without the Mohan, JACOB CRICKERING, HALLETT & CUMSTON'S and WOODWARD & BROWN'S PIANOS, all of which have the iron frame and will stand any climate. They are the best Boston makes and will be sold at factory prices, wholesale and retail, with a liberal discount for cash.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-It is a fact New-York is making extensive sales of Summer Coars and Vests made in a style of perfect excellence never approached before. Those Coars and Vests are mide throughout except button-holes by Sixore's Sixors Machines. It is not strange that the Firm referred to should have a male of business and chain better prices than any of their competitors. They have taken the right means by employing exclusively Sixora's Machines.

bian better price taken the right means by employing exceeding the hackings.

These Machines have just been greatly improved so as to run without noise and with very little exertion of the operator. All other Machines are liable to suits for infringement of valid other Machines are liable to suits for infringement of valid patents. Singer's only can be bought with safety.

L. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS.

Dr. S. S. Fitch, author of "Six Lectures on Consumption," &c., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sun-lay excepted) from 9 until 5 o'circk, treats consumption, Ash-na, Diseases of the Heart, and all Chronic Diseases of Males and Females. Consultation free.

The rush still continues at W. J. & J. E. PLOW'S. No. 12 Park-place, for the splendid GOLD SHADES at \$1.53, worth \$3, and GILT GORNICES for 75 cents, worth \$1.53. All kinds of CURTAIN FIXTURES 25 per cent less than in any other bouse in the trade. Call and see.

NEW TOYS AT TUTTLE'S No. 345 BROADWAY

"Frenchman Swallowing a Russian."

"Bear Swallowing a Rabbit."

"Crying Baby with Moving Eyes."

A large assortment of French, English, and German Dolls.

TERRIBLE MORTALITY!

NATIONAL HOTEL NO. 5 Courtisadest.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2, 1852.

This may certify that I have tried Pansons & Co.'s "Rat Extensional Con's "Rat Extensional Control C

DOUBLE ACTION HARP—By Brown. Been used ght months. Price \$500, will be sold for \$320.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE—
A WAREAVED REMEDY.—DR. TORIAS'S VENITIAN LIMIMENT is a certain care for Croup. Colds, Coughs, Rheumatism, SoroThrout, Heedsche, Toothache, Munips, Cuts, Old Sores, &c.
From Mr. John Warrin, Importer of Needles, Fishing-Tack'e,
&c., No. 40 Maldon-lane:
Having used, for several years, Dr. Torias's Venitian Limitseen in my family and recommended it to my friends, without its ever failing to cure the many complaints for which it has been tried, it affords me pleasure to testify to the same, as I feel assured it will secondly have the total to the folias states in his pamphlet.

Now-York, Jan. 4, 1255.

pampher.

New-York, Jan. 4, 1855.

I have need Dr. Toursa's Ventran Linimust for three years, and have found it a certain remedy for Chronic Rhoumatism. Dysenbery, Coughs, Vomiting, and Pains of all kinds, and recommend it as an invaluable article. I am never without it nor do I intend to be, if it is to be purchased.

JOSEPH NICHOLL, NO. 18 Essex-st.

Mr. Toring—Sir. One of my children was severely attacked with Croup, and I used your Visitrax Linius and to award my children was severely attacked with Croup, and I used your Visitrax Linius and the award inmediate relief, and I really think it was the means of saving my child's life. Under no consideration would be without a bottle in my house. I also consideration would be without a bottle in my house. I also consideration would be without a bottle in my house. I also consideration would be without a bottle in my house, I also consideration would be without a bottle for the same.

New borach, N. Y. March, 1834. Sarant Corniss.

Prices, 25 and 50 cents. Depot No. 60 Contriandest. Sord by all Druggists.

5,000 of those \$10 Wigs always on hand at the manufactory of Medbauest & Co., No. 27 Meddanians. Gentlemen in want of a good Wite or Tourse can get a better article at the above casabilishment for \$16 than is sold at the extra casabilishment for \$16 than is sold at the extra casabilishment for \$25 dack and Front Branch. Bakes, Curls, &c. Copy the address.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL -- Pough heepsie, New York. A new system. RECETATION, PRACTIC SPEAKING, &c. Send for a Catalogue to J. W. FOWLER.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS .- It would hoof-land S (Marking Difference of the temerity now-a-days to question the excellence of Dr. Hoof-land's German Bitters, which are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jacksox. In cases of Dyspepsis, Liver Complaint and derangement of the digestive organs, their many virtues have long since been made plainly apparent. They purps from the system the morbid humous which retard their marking inferious and bring paleness to the check and suffering to the brow. They baries those closs upon happiness and restore the system to high health.

The cuttle-fish bunningly blackens the foam When an enemy derts at the queer little guesse. But as quick CRISTADORO will darken the hair, With his dye of all dyes, most efficient and rare. CRISTADORO'S EXCELSION HAIR DYE, manufactured and applied at No. 6 Aster House.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPERS The hist in the world, the admiration of connoissurs, the envy of imitators. Sold and applied at No. 239 Broadway, (nine private rooms.) The largest stock of Wigs and Toupees in America, sice BACTHELON'S Moddaris Cream, for preserving the hair.

SILKS! SILKS!! SHAWLS!!!-At COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 221 Grandet, rich SATIN PLAID and STRIFED SILES, at reduced prices; black Gros de RHERE, GATIN PLAID SATIN STRIFED and PLAIN SILE, high loater; 5,000 yards INDIA and FOULARD SUMMER SILE, at low prices. S. & M. E. Towle & Co., No. 221 Grandet.

VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE AND LARD OIL, from which the gorimons matter has been abstracted, by a newly-discovered chemical process, is purer and sweeter, will burning or lubricating, better and is in every respect, whether for burning or lubricating, better and 20 percent cheaper than any Oils in market.

Store Nos. 28 and 30 Frankfort-st.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.-The first surgeons of this great country have generously and noble commended this Ointment to their patients and the public raily as a cure for Wounds. Soles and Ulcers, when all means have here tried in vain. Sold at the Manufacto No. 50 Maiden lane, New York, and No. 244 Stand, den, and by all Druggitts at 25 cents, 625 cents and \$1 per

ARTIFICIAL LEGS .- "PALMER'S PATENT" for naciulness, beauty, comfort and natural appearance, are unrivaled in America or Europe. Offices and Manufactories at No. 1778 Broadway; No. 376 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; and Springfeld, Mass.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1855.

THOMAS BOOTH Is our Agent in TRENTON, N. J., for the sale

In consequence of the enormous number of copies new printed on The Whighly Trinurs, we are coupelled to request our friends to send in their advertisements by to-morrow moon, in order to secure their insertion in this week's issue.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. "A Hand," Waypinger's Falls, is informed that the news he sent us west published in THE TERRIER last Thursday morning. We are also indebted to another friend for the same news. They will please accept our thanks, however, for their kind

There will be a Mass Convention of the friends of the Prohibitory Law at the Broadway Tabernacle this evening at 74 o'clock, preparatory to the introduction of the Prohibitory Law in this city. The Rev. John Chambers of Philadelphia. Wm. H. Burleigh, the Rev. S. A Corey, Robert Mattison, the Rev. Thomas Armitage, and the Rev. Mr. Robinson, are announced as the speakers.

Those who have read our report of the excellent address which the Rev. Mr. Starr delivered at the Tabernacle the other evening, on the insufficiency of the efforts which the North has yet made to secure Kansas to Freedom, will be happy to learn that he may be heard again at the same place to-morrow evening, when he will speak upon the outrages perpetrated in that regien by the mob under the lead of Stringfellow and Atchison. He will describe what he has himself seen and experienced. Mr. Patterson, one of the editors of The Parkville Luminary, which was suppressed by the same meb, will also be present and address the meeting. It will be an occasion of unusual interest. Both the speakers are men who tell their story in a forcible and straightforward style, and those who hear them will be entertained as well as instructed upon the most important issue now before the American people.

An interesting lecture on the moral and religious condition of Kansas by the Rev. W. Starr will be found in our columns this morning.

The steamer Star of the West which arrived last evening from San Juan brings two weeks' later news from California and \$626,000 is gold. The intelligence contains no features of startling interest. The Municipal election in San Francisco took place on the 28th ult. and resulted in the success of most of the names on the Democratic ticket by a small majority. Nothing important has occurred at the mines.

THE ABSORBING QUESTION.

The Hon. Robert Toombs has recently addressed to Col. Lomax of Georgis a letter which is published in the journals of that State, giving with commendable brevity his reasons for refusing to join the Know-Nothings. These reasons are ved good so far as they relate to the secrecy and sectarian intolerance of the Order, but they are not so new as to require to be commended to our readers. But excellent as they may be, they are but collateral and subsidiary to the great reason of all, which is, of course, the supreme importance of the prosperity and extension of Slavery. This reason Mr.

Toombs states as follows: "We have had a great struggle for the last six years upon an intensely exciting sectional issue. This issue has been settled by the wisdom of the representatives of the people. This issue found its solution in the legislation of 1850 and 1854. The peace and safety of the Republic demand that this legislation should not only be undisturbed, but vigorously upheld by the nation. "The true policy of the south is to unite, to lay aside all party divisions; Whigs, Democrats and Know-Nothings should come together and combine for their common safety. If we are wise enough to do this, to present one unbroken column of fifteen States united for the preservation of their own rights, the Constitution and the Union, and to upheld and support that noble band of patriots at the North who stood for the Constitution and the rights against the tempest of fanaticism, folly and treason which assailed them, we shall succeed. We shall then have conquered a peace which will be enduring, and by means which will not invite further aggression."

This shows up the policy of the negro-breeders with a succinctness worthy of the statesman "We have had a great struggle for the last six years

ers with a succinctness worthy of the statesman who has tauntingly declared that he would yet see the time when he could call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill. The issue which he thus clearly presents is the finality of the Nebrasks bill. Let the law remain undisturbed which allows Slavery to go into the Northwest Territories and the slave-driving interest will be content. Then by the help of the Stringfellows, Atchisons, and Pierces, the patriarchal institution may be sure of possessing the major part of the Republic and controlling its Government forever. Then, if Mr. Toombs cannot realize his famous jeer with literal exactness, he will at least be able to declare that Freedom is circumscribed by the limits of the free States, and that elsewhere on all the soil of the Union bondage is the law.

To consummate the great work on which, as Mr. Toombs lets us know, the South entered in the legislation of 1850 and 1854, nothing is requisite but that men of all parties beyond Mason and Dixon's line should unite under the black flag of the Oligarchy. Whigs, Democrats and Know-Nothings should come together for the final effort in favor of Slavery extension. By so doing, as he significantly tells them, they will conquer an enduring peace and preclude all necessity for further contests. In other words, this is the last struggle between the Oligarchy and the free spirit of the North. If the latter is vanquished now, the supremacy of the Black Power will be established beyond all future

question. Mr. Toombs was originally a Whig, but as the late Whig party, much as it was perverted after the death of President Taylor, could not be changed into a mere instrument of the negro Propaganda, he abandoned it to contribute to the election of Mr. Pierce. Of the Administration which he thus helped to bring into existence, Mr. Toombs has no cause to complain. It

has dope everything the Propaganda could desire; and it is but fitting that all who regard Slavery as the only valuable institution of the country should unite in support of its policy, as Mr. Toombs warmly urges them to do.

It is cheering to know that while former Whigs are thus engaged in rallying the South to the standard of the slave-driving Democracy, the same process of the dissolution of parties has produced a corresponding movement in behalf of Freedom at the North. As a counterpart to the epistle of Mr. Toombs, we quote the fellowing letter from Senator Chase of Onio, written in reply to an invitation to be present at a mass meeting in Pertage County:

"CINCINNATI, Friday, June 15, 1855. "My DEAR StR: Your letter inviting me, in behalf of the Republican County Committee, to address a Mass Meeting of the citizens of Portage County at Ravenna

on the 4th of July is just received.
"If God spares my life and health I will be with you. It will do me good to breathe the free air of the Re serve and to hold communion with her freemen. You offer a strong additional inducement when you assure me that the intrepid Wade, with whom ' I fought with beasts at Ephesus,' will also be present. I want to feel again the strengthening grasp of his friendly hand, and to bear his earnest words in defense of Freedom and in defiance of her enemies.

"And this reminds me of the great issue of the day-Freedom or S'avery-A Government of the People of a Government of the Oligarchy? This is the issue which the abolition of Freedom in Kansas and Ne-bruska has forced on the American people. All other senes must stand out of the way of this. All minor differences of opinion must be disregarded for the sake of agreement and harmony on the common platform of No SLAVERY OUTSIDE OF SLAVE STATES! Upon that platform all must be welcome, of whatever birth and of whatever creed, who are willing to unite in good faith in defense of Freedom and Free Institutions.

"Uniting in this spirit-discarding all jealousiesmerging all differences in a common resolve to rescue our country from the dominion of the Slave Power and to place the legitimate influence of the National Government on the side of Liberty, the party of Freedom will be as invincible in strength and numbers as it is impregnable in the soundness of its constitutional principles and in the justice of its sacred cause. "Faithfully your friend, "Lyman W. Hall, Esq."

This breathes the true spirit, and we are confident its noble counsels will be adopted by the people of that important portion of Ohio to whom it was addressed, and indeed by the people of the whole State. But its inspiration may well have a still wider influence. It is not only wise and timely for Ohio, but for New-York, Pennsylvania, New-England, and all the North and West. "Union for the cause of Freedom" should everywhere be our watchword. In hoc signo rinces-in that sign, and in that only, we shall conquer, and "by means"-to borrow the language of Mr. Toombs-"which will not in-"vite further aggression."

INTEMPERANCE IN THE CRIMEA.

The report from Scutari that Florence Nightingale was ill, worn cut by her heroic devotion to the duties she had undertaken, fell sadly on a multitude of hearts on this side the ocean that now rejoice to know she is recovering her strength. But as we learn from a letter of hers just published in England, the cause of this illness has not been correctly understood. It is not the poison breath of infection or the exbaustion of untiring toil or the glaring summer sun which already stares with fierce glow on the sheres of the Bosphorus that weighed down her slender form. "All this could I have borne "with deep joy," she writes, "but to see the "stretcher brought to the gates every hour "laden with men foaming in the mouth and "black in the face, not with the gore of battle "but with the horrible defacement of a foe "more dreadful or deadly than the Russian or

"the plague, ch it is terrible !" This foe, of which she speaks in such touching language, is intemperance. The hawkers of a poison that has worked more ruin and wretchedness on earth than all other wars and wickedness, have followed like a pest in the wake of the camp and stolen on their prey. They have worked, Miss Nightingale says, more havoc than the ball of the Russian or the stroke of disease. Nor is this foul curse of drunkenness confined in the Crimea to men alone. Before Florence Nightingale sank and abandoned her post of duty, she had night after night to sit up, unable to trust the women appointed as nurses and paid

to watch over the couch of sickness. Until the grog-shops were started in the Crimea her work was toilsome indeed, but still a labor of love and of hope. Her nurses were vigilant and took pride in sharing the honors of their task. They are now profligate and abandoned drunkards. So this noble girl, not until after repeated efforts at reclamation, has been forced to admit. Before drink came, her patients were heroes; they are now sots. Veins swollen with liquor are, under the Crimean sunglare, like powder in the focus of a burning lens. She has had to move with disgust through lines of beastly victims of intemperance. Hitherto she had overcome the incapacity of rulers, the obstructiveness of subordinates, dirt, dearth, disease and death, but before these last horrers, in which under the raging physical distemper a still fouler moral disease destroys, no wender that, disheartened and distressed, the brave heart which had so long supported her frail strength gave way.

From her sick and almost dying couch she has sent an imploring voice, as many noble children of humanity have done before, calling upon that country whose incapacity her heroism has redeemed, to sweep away those wretches who fatten and feed upon the misery and rain of their fellow-men, who, as she says, "know not what "they do." Banish she cries, banish this deadliest of enemies from your own ranks! It can hardly be that such an appeal, coming from such a source and at such an hour, can pass unheeded. It will touch not alone the heart of England, but will rouse and animate to new exertion the brave and the good of every land.

The picture of the work of this demon of drink in the Crimea is but a faithful type of its doings in every spot in which it obtains dominion. If those only who often "knowing not "what they do," engage in and sustain this fatal traffic, could-follow its victims and have passed before them the brute degradation to which it has brought once honest men, and the misery it has planted on many a happy hearth, we cannot believe but that they would shrink with horror from this wringing of wealth out of the blood of their fellow-beings. It is not in the revel round the camp-fire of the Crimea that the effects of intemperance are found. It is in those scenes which have struck down the gentle spirit of Florence Nightingale, it is in the hospital and death-hesp at Scutari. It is not in the glee of the gilded

bar-room or the riotous royster of the convivial circle that drink is to be seen in its true form, but in the foul dens of vice in the poor-house and the prison, to which it is the ever-teeming fountain of poisonous supply. And let those everywhere who labor to set bounds to this deadly evil, take new courage and gather a more persistent resolution from the cooperation of this noble woman, who now so justly commands the sympathy and admiration of the world.

DAWN OF A NEW LITERATURE.

It is our duty professionally to note the advent of all new and important things, and there is no part of the laborious task we incur which yields us more pleasure. We delight to chronicle the advances of man, to record the triumphs of his genius in the invention of mechanical facilities which, by abridging his labor, multiply and diffuse his comforts, or to pay a passing debt of gratitude to the noble spirits who, by their science and art, lift the common conscion-ness of our race to a higher dignity and power and grace.

What must be our emotions then when it falls to our lot to announce the coming of an entire by new and original literature? If we are made glad by the application of some new natural agent to human use; if we take pride in the success of some great experiment in commerce or navigation; if we hail the appearance of a gifted author or artist-how much more should we glory in the development of a new literature, which is the same thing as the development of a new order of the human mind?

It has been the almost exclusive privilege of a few favored and golden ages of the world" to witness the out-growth of a novel and pure form of beauty, or to conceive and express the wenderful facts of an existence in bewitching and deathless shapes. The age of Pericles in Greece, the age of Augustus in Rome, the age of Leo the Xth under Christianity, and the ages of Elizabeth and Louis XIV in England and France, with the beginning of the Eighteenth Century in Germany were reserved by a benignant Providence, for the displays of such glorious phenomena. Those ages are accordingly the bright, the illustrious ages in the history of the world, to which all cultivated minds repair to renew their strength and to bathe themselves. as it were, in the very beams of the sun.

Such an age is about to dawn upon the intellectual twilight of the United States. Little, perhaps, does the reader suspect its approach; little does be dream of the quarter in which the dayspring is to appear; little does he think of the poor and despised race which is to furnish both material and inspiration. Let us therefore put him out of his suspense, and once declare that this new era is to be inaugurated by our brethren of the South, and that the new theme will be the happy, the peculiar, the beautiful and the sublime relations between the white and the negro man. In other words, Slavery, in the new form which it assumes in our "theocratic Republic," is about to initiate, among other blessings, new forms of art, in which "the wants, the feelings, the capacities "and the interests" of the negro will prove what the republican aspirations of Greece were to Grecian genius, or the chivalric Christianity of the middle ages to Italian and German Art.

We learn all this from The Charleston Courier, which says as much in a long and elaborate review of a new Southern poem called the "Hire-"ling and Slave," under the head of "An Appeal of the Southern Muse." Hitherto, argues that print, Southern genius has been content to take its literature and art too entirely at second hand, and has failed to put forth its best powers. It has of course kept pace with other representatives of the Anglo-American mind, but it has not taken its loftiest flights nor touched upen its native and indigenous topics. "By the fatality of generous confidence and reliant indifference which attends or has attended the "Southern character, the great and distinguish-"ing institution, and the peculiar fact of Southern life and society, have been neglected in "the selection of topics for the genial and im-'pulsive manifestations of Art."

This indifference however is now to be remedied. Southern genius is going to wake up; the peculiar institution is going to be celebrated; the poets are putting on their singing robes, and a general propitiation and invocation of the nine Muses is to begin. The gifted, the generous, the inspired and the immortal souls of the South will rescue Literature from "the lyrical impulses "and fanatical inspiration of a WHITTIER," from the "sophomoric syllogisms of a SUMNER," from the "deliberate and insinuating sophistries of a Sewarp" and from "the rabid vaporings "of a GREELEY," and tune its hallelujahs and seven fold choruses to the advocacy and defense of the beautiful social life which is engendered by the negro and his noble-hearted protector.

Says The Courier: We have submitted indeed too long, and it is cheer "We have submitted indeed too long, and it is cheering to find in many forms the indications and promises of a more manly self-assertion of Southern Genius. The time has gone by when it was deemed bold enough to say that "Slavery is an evil, but-we cannot help "ourselves;" the time has also gone by, we trust, wherein we could be satisfied and even exalted by volunteer apologies and half-hearted defenses from those who, however cordially disposed, are from necessity strategy to our necessity strategy to our necessity processes. who, hewever cordain; unposition and its inchoate destiny. The inheritors of the Bible, and of Magna Charte, and of the glorious Constitution formed in 1789 by the representative sages and patriots of thirteen colonies of white men, can afford to suffer some obloquy the representative sages and parious of threes com-nies of white men, can afford to suffer some obloquy and misrepresentation, and can pardon some things to the blinded zeal of fanaticism that from pampered in-dulger oc can only be kept alive by the stimulus of im-agined grievances and of distant evis. They cannot however shirk the high trusts of their ancestry or po-tages. however shirk the high trusts of their ancestry or po-sirion, or basely abandon the responsibilities of race and destiny that have devolved on them in the order of Providence as revealed in history. Compared as to amount of property and pecuniary interest directly involved, few of the great and cyrdinal revolutions that en oble the long line of Anglo-Saxon progress can be preferred to the issue that may be forced upon those who are charged at once with the assertion of their own race and the guardianship of an inferior and deown race and the guardanship of an interior data represents trace. We cannot however limit the view to property alone—the question involves all that can distinguals a people, and its ramifications of interest permete the entire organism of society and are identified with all the possibilities of progress and perpetuity.

"We are pleased, therefore, we repeat, at every indicate the progress and self-assertion on the

"We are pleased, therefore, we repeat, as very jun-cation of a proper self-respect and self-assertion on the part of the mind of the South, and we hall in each insterce the added augury of a better and brighter futurity. The practical and large-minded statesman-ship of the South has long since outgrown the vaga-ries and tinkering expedients of the closet reformer, also would keep constitutions ready made and labeled who would keep constitutions ready made and labeled in pigeon holes, to be thrust in the spirit of indiscriminate propagandism on all nations, and peoples, and tribes. Necessity is laid on us, as on every people blessed and charged with the great task and trust of self-government, to work out our destiny, and to achieve our own career. We ask no more—we cannot Plid time and space permit, it would be a curiously

instructive task to consider and present the modes in which literature and art, as distinguished from the when there are not time-serving atterances or castings of political authorship, have treated the negro individually and relatively. It is a topic of singular importance, and this aspect of the question has been too often overlooked in the prominence of merely local or tem-

porary controversies as to particular facts. If the subject, however, can become a staple element of literature and Art—and the question cannot new admit a doubt—it becomes important to us of the South, to the world at large, and to trath, that such Literature should be a reality—an carnest, healthful and spontaneous development. The negro needs for presentation at the high court of criticism, not a showman who would vaunt his peculiarities as monstrosties; not a patron who would use him as an appeal and an estoppel against all needed and practicable reforms; not a visionary manipulator who would persist in attempts to wash a blackameor white wishout respect to the individual sufferer; but a true and tried friend, comizent of his wants, his feedings, his capacities and his interests. Such an advocate can never be found but in the South, and considerations such as these enhance the interest with which the intelligent Southern reader should hail and regard every honest and earnest uiterance and appeal on this grave question."

All this is very kind, and we really rejoice at the magnificent prospect opened to our imagi-

the magnificent prospect opened to our imagination. Weary of speaking of Mr. SIMMS as the only novelist of the South, and Mr. WILDE as the only poet, and LEGARE as the only successful essayist, we shall take it as a particular relief when the coming race of Pro-Slavery Poets, Historians, Philosophers, and Artists-(Pre-Slavery Priests we have had for a long while) shall have bounded upon the scene. We promise them all "a first-rate notice;" our hearts already leap at the expected relish, and we long for the actual fulfillment of our hopes. Ah! what a sun-burst of glory will fall around us when the Southern Petrarch shall indite new sonnets to his dusky Laura; when the Southern Raphael shall see a new type of the Madonna la thick-lipped Fonarina with mulatto pickaninnies; when a Southern Michael Angelo shall cause the negro quarters to rival the square of St. Peter's, and a Southern Shakespeare discover the materials of new Othellos under his own ine and fig tree! But it is idle to speculate on a theme so suggestive, and we quit the region of fancy for the world of realities about to break The Superior Court on Saturday decided in

full bench, with only one Judge dissenting, that the New-Haven Railroad Company are responsible for the fraudulent stock issued by Robert Schuyler, as President and Transfer Agent, and that the holders of that stock have the same rights as other stockholders. This we think will be universally recognized as a just judgment. Common sense proclaims that the Company should answer for the acts of the agent whom it clothed with the amplest powers and provided with the means and opportunities of such energious fraud, and not the public and those accidental holders of the stock who had no motive for extraordinary or impossible caution. The case may be carried to the Court of Appeals, but we can hardly believe that this decision can be reversed. We presume, however, that there will be no further litigation in the premises, since it is expected that the Legislature of Connecticut will empower the Directors to admit the disputed stock, which it is understood they are now willing to do as soon as they have the authority requisite in that State to render the transaction perfectly

The opinions delivered by the Judges on Saturday will be found in another part of this paper.

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.-The following is a statement of the number of passengers arriving in the United States by sea from foreign countries during the last eleven years from September 30,

1843, to December 31, 183		Sex not		
From	Malne.	Females.	stated.	Total.
Sept. 30, 1843, to Sept. 30, 1844.		35,367	****	84,764
Sept. 30, 1844, to Sept 30, 1845.			1,400	119,804
Sept. 50, 1845, to Sept. 30, 1846.			897	153,648
Sept. Sc. 1846, to Sept. 30, 1847.	.134,750	96,747	1,057	237,554
ept. 30, 1847, to Sept. 30, 1848.	.136 129		472	229,943
Sept. 30, 1848, to Sept. 30, 1849.	179,253	119,915	442	309,610
Sept. 30, 1849, to Dec. 31, 1849.	38,282	27 107	181	95,570
Dec. 31, 1849, to Dec. 31, 1850.	.509,903	118,092	1,033	315,333
Dec. 21, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1851.	.245,017	163,745	66	400,828
Dec. 31, 1851, to Dec. 31, 1652.			398,470	398,470
Dec. 31, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1853.	.536,506	164,101	****	400,777
Dec. 31, 1253, to Dec. 31, 1254.	120.4 (1977)	175 587		450,474

THE CENSUS.-Cooperstown has a population of 1,710, and 234 dwellings. Carmel village, Putnam County, has a population of 855. Jane Johnson, a colored woman, is the oldest inhabitant. She was 110 years old in January, and retains her faculties to a remarkable degree. The present population of the village of Seneca Falls is 3,802, an increase since 1850

The American Agriculturist gives an account of a fraudulent article manufactured in this country and seld to farmers as Chilian Guano. It is prepared so as to look and smell like Guano, but is comparatively worthless. Farmers should beware.

The incoming of the Maine Law on the Fourth of July is to be celebrated with great spirit at Salisbury Center, Herkimer County. One hundred guns are to be fired at sun-rise. Prof. AMASA McCor, editor of The Prehibitionist, Aibany, is to be the Orator of the day.

Wiscossin .- A State Convention of the Republicans is proposed to be held at Madison on the 5th of Sep-

KNOW-NOTHINGS vs. DOUGHFACES.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribure. SENECA FALLS, Thursday, June 21, 1855. At a meeting of the "Know-Nothing" Council of his town, held since the adjournment of the Philadelphia Convention, the course of Gov. Gardner, Senator Wilson, and their associates was approved, and the Platform of principles issued by them was adopted by only one dissenting vote. The Order comprises nearly half the voters of the town, and their State candidates last Fall received nearly half the votes polled; while at our town election in March their ticket suc ceeded by more than one hundred majority over a 'fusion" ticket composed of both Whigs and Democrats. Thus you see that one of the strongest Councils

MAINE POLITICS.

in this part of the State goes with Wilson & Co. against

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Augusta (Me.), Thursday, June, 21, 1855.

the doughfaces at Philadelphia.

The Democratic State Convention assembled to-day at Winthrop Hall in this city and was largely attended Speeches were made by several leading men of the party, among whom were the Hon. Shepherd Cary of Houlton, Geo. F. Shepley, Esq., of Portland, Ex-Gov. Hubbard, and Benj. A. G. Fuller, Esq., and Lot M. Morrill, Esq. of this city. A good deal of enthusiasm was manifested by the audience, and if e speakers were frequently applauded.

The Hon. Samuel Wells, late one of the Supreme

Judges of this State, was chosen the Democratic candidate for Governor, to be supported by the party at

distate for Governor, to be supper'ted by the party at the approaching election, receiving an almost unanimous vote. Judge Wells is considered one of the strong men of the party, and wy doubtless command a full vote next Fail.

A serice of resolutions were dopted, the sum and substance of which was that the Democratic party of Maine is opposed to that see ret political party known as Know-Nothings; that they are opposed to the Maine Liquerlaw in its y resent form, and in favor of such a modification of its provisions as shall bring them into conformity with the Bill of Rights; and that they approve of the present National Administration.

they approve of the present National Administration.
The campaign is at study begun. The Whig State
Convention is called, to be held at Bangor on Thursday next, and, to any a little an extract from the wellknown speech of Patrick Henry: "The next gale that "sweeps from the North will carry to your ears the "clash of recounding arms." r.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 23, 1825.
The Was Department has received further advises which entirely discredit the reputed capture of Fort Laramie by the Indians.
That Col. Fabrus and Fletener Webster came hither for the purpose of getting a clearance for Col. Kinney's stemer is generally believed, but in the conference with certain executive officers they did not broach the subject. The present temper of the Administration is decidedly against such action.

FROM BOSTON

FROM BOSTON.

Boston, Saturday, June 23, 1835.

A meeting of the Know-Nothings in the Eleventh Ward of this city last night was addressed by Sonator Wilson and Gov. Gardner. The former confined his speech to the subject of the Philadelphia National Convention, asserting that it was the aim and desire of the Massachusetts delegation to avoid the question of Slavery, which was forced upon them by the South, and they were obliged to meet it then and there.

In the Convention Mr. Bowlin of Virginia said he intended to whip some Massachusetts man, and Judge Cone of Georgia demanded and would have a deelaration from the North in favor of Slavery; otherwise her delegates would leave. Mr. Wilson said that seventeen of the Platform Committee supported the majority resolutions, principally coming from States where the American party had been defeated; and they were opposed by fourteen delegates, representing 16 Electoral voices in those States where the American party had triumphod. The delegates from Georgia went in for George Law for President, and six from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Wilson said that Gov. Gardner told the South

Went in for George Law for President, and six trust
Pennsylvania.

Mr. Wilson said that Gov. Gardner told the South
that not a city nor a town in Massachnsetts would
support the majority platform, and that Mr. Brooks of
The N. Y. Express had said that the whole North
would spurn the platform. It was attempted in the
platform to put him (Wilson) down, to turn him out,
when Gov. Gardner declared that if such was the result be too would leave. Mr. Wilson was very severe
on the "doughfaced" New-York delegation, whom he
charged with keeping the Massachusetts delegation
from the Council for twenty hours after the proceedings commenced.

ings commenced.

Judge Sanniel S. Wilde, for many years a Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, die at his residence in this city last night. He was 85 years

old.

The deaths in Boston, for the week ending to day, were 69, ten of which were from small-pex.

Boston, June 24, 1855.

OHIO REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

OHIO REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

CINCINSATI, Saturday, June 23, 1855.

A large Convention was held here to-day to nominate delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held at Columbus on the 13th of July. Owing to the fact that two calls had been published—one for to-day and another for the 7th July—a good deal of excitement prevailed; but a compromise was finally effected, and it was ultimately agreed that there should be but one Convention, and the Knew-Nothings, Anti-Slavery men, and outsiders all united, and the list of delegates reported by the compromise Committee was confirmed almost unanimously.

Two edge-tool makers named Cunningham and Fowler got into a quarrel to-day, which resulted in the latter being shot dead and the former seriously wounded by a blow from a hammer.

The weather here continues wet.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN CONNECTICUT. THE LIQUOR LAW IN CONNECTICUT.

MIDDLETONN, Conn., Saturday, June 23, 1855.

J. S. Parmice of the McDonough House, and Peter Rosenkrantz, were tried to day for violating the Liquor law. The former was found guitty on four indictments, and Rosenkrantz on three. They were fined \$20 and costs, from which they appealed and gave sureties. These cases were prosecuted to test the constitutionality of the Liquor law.

MAINE POLITICS.

PORTLAND, Saturday, June 23, 1855.
The straight Whigs held a public Caucus here this evening and chose Delegates to the State Convention of straight Whigs to be held in this city next Plursday. ACCIDENT TO STEAMBOAT NORTHERNER.

The steamboat North-Ern Lett.

The steamboat North-Ernel left St. Louis on Wednesday evening last, and when about 15 miles down the river, struck a rock, and the watergaining on her very apidly, she was run on the bar, when she sank up to her guards. None of the passengers or crew were inured.

THE STEAMBOAT EUROPA ASHORE. Tonosto, Saturday, June 23, 1855.
The steamboat Europa, running from Hamilton to Ogdensburg, went ashore in a fog on Snake Island yesterday, and is said to have ton feet water in her hold.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT AND DEATH. CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, June 23, 1855.

An Irishman named Sullivan was killed on the railroad about a mile from here by the early train to Boston. He stepped from one track to avoid one train and was ran down by another, the approach of which he had not noticed. His head was severed from his body.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

NIAGARA.

NIAGARA FALLS, Saturday, June 23.

A man went over the American Falls this morning.
He was in the act of landing from a skiff just above the rapids, when he was carried away by the current, and his boat capeized. His name is unknown, but us is supposed to have been on his way from Canada with vegetables.

FROM BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, June 24, 1855.
New-Orleans papers of Monday are received. They

It has rained here excessively hard to-day. ACQUITTED.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June 23, 1855.

Mrs. Frazer, and a man named Crigg, charged with murdering Mr. Frazer, the husband of the woman, were acquitted at Lexington to-day.

KENTUCKY POLITICS. KENTUCKY POLIFICS.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June 23, 1855.

Col. Preston, Sag. Nicht, has announced himself a candidate for Congress from this District, in opposition to Col. Marshall, the American candidate. Col. Thomas F. Marshall has announced himself a candidate for Congress from the Ashland district, in opposition to his brother, Dr. Marshall, the American candidate.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Georgia.-Mr. Venkins, who was defeated by the present incumbent for Governor, declines another capvase for that office. He is now in favor of the farms-Eon of a special Southern Party to crush the conso of Freedom. Gov. H. V. Johnson, who is the Demoerstic candidate for reflection, declines any connection

with the proposed party. TENNESSEE.-Col. G. C. Torbett of Davidson Co., s announced as a candidate for Congress in opposition c Know-Nothingism. He is brought forward by The

Onto.-We observe in The Columbus Columbian of yesterday a call from three members of the "State Central Committee of the Independent Democracy of Ohio," for a State Mass Convention to meet in Columbus on the 13th of July next.

RHODE ISLAND—The State Council of the American party approves the action of the Rhode Island Dele-cates in withdrawing from the National Convention.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The House of Representatives have instructed the Representatives and Senators of the State in Congress to use all constitutional mensit to procure the passage of the Indigent Insane bill vetoed by the President.

MARYLAND.—The Hou. Francis Thomas is named in The Frederick (Md.) Union as a suitable candidate for Congress.

Congress. — The Indianopolis Journal contains a call for a Mass Meeting of the Anti-Nebraska votors, to be held at Indianapolis on the 13th of July next, "to consider the state of Public Affairs and for a more thorwood organization of the Republican or People's